
From Chamber's Journal.

India station, when we were ordered to Chagre with despatches for Panama. Chagre was a miserable, dirty village, which, however, deri-

riding about a mile from Cruces, we entered the actual road, and there the tall, jagged, and excavated rocks on either side of us excluded the moon's rays, that it was impossible to see the road, which was in a ruinous state, never having been repaired since it was first made by the Spaniards some years before. At one moment the road

wood became more open; and having proceeded so far as to have lost all chance of finding

he stood was clear, and the grass excellent good, to judge by the avidity with which

A man full of compliment is a dedication;
man full of learning is a register.

Of all that I have lost on earth of youth
joy, I regret nothing so much as the loss of
ideal I had formed of all.

scratched and tore my clothes to ribbands; all companions vanished, though reports on

and sticks behind it in my face, I galloped ahead and, dismounting, fired my favorite two-ou-

We learn our virtues from the bosom friend who loves us; our faults from the enemy who hates us. We cannot easily discover our form from a friend. He is the mirror, on which the warmth of our breath impedes the clear reflection.

From Chambers' House

ter in Paris, a bier, on which was laid
unwashed coffee, arrived from one of

ing on human grandeur, as he did, with utmost philosophic indifference. He never bestowed a thought on claiming rights of his birth, he worked, slept, sang, and appeared so really contented happy, that one would have been inclined to believe; according to the old adage, "the king was not his cousin." This

three or four pair of old boots, and made sign to the officer to be seated; the other soldiers not being able to find room.

age through some tattered sheets of paper substituted in the window for glass.

THE poet, when out of the sphere of his enthusiasm, is inanimate: he resembles the eagle whose feathers shine most in flight.

THERE IS NO such thing as forgetting poetry to the mind. A thousand accidents may, and do, interpose a veil between our present consciousness and the secret inscription on the mind; but, alike, whether veiled or unveiled, the in-

HAYDN'S CHILDHOOD.—The father of great man was a wheelwright, in a seques

village church. "He had a fine tenor voice and was fond of his organ and of music in general."

Counts, Dukes and Princes, it would be almost as thick in Europe as the schoolmasters, and "members of the church good standing," in New-England.—*Home*

the Royal Institute of Architects on the 1st ult., a very interesting communication from Mr. Laxard addressed to Mr. Meir from

of some of the bus-reliefs already sent home
Mr. Layard, and now to be seen in the Br

ales, about 1-100000th part of an inch in diameter, each surrounded by a very thin, transparent pellicle or film, that prevents them from adhering to one another. During agitation and churning, these little pellicles break, and many portions of the globules unite into a mass forming butter, whilst the buttermilk is left behind, which consists principally of casein (the basis of cheese), milk-sugar, and a water.

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Acting Water Works

first discovered in Sharon, Medina county, (O.) and after undergoing the most thorough tests, has been pronounced of great value for the removal of roofs of buildings, steamboats, &c. &c. The mine itself, says the Cleveland Herald, is one of the most singular depositories to be found. It seems as if poured into a large sandstone bank, covering some four acres. It is found at a depth of twenty feet, presents an even level surface, is about five feet thick, and when dug is no harder than tallow, and is entirely free from

the Royal Institute of Architects on the subject, a very interesting communication from Mr. Layard, addressed to Mr. Maier, from N. H. Proulx, was read, relating to further excavations recently made. In illustration of it, drawings of some of the bas-reliefs already sent home by Mr. Layard, and now to be seen in the British Museum, were exhibited, and led to some interesting conversation. The Dean of Westminster said, the material in which these extraordinary sculptures are worked is not marble, but a

SAFETY TRUNK.—A gentleman of Wilmington, Delaware, writes in the Farmer and Gardener thus:

Mr. Solo, the inventor of a "Sea Safety" travelling Trunk," proposed to fill one of my trunks with wearing apparel, vials, male segars, &c., and throw it into the Christian Trunk floated about in the water some ten minutes, and at one time I counted five persons on it, but it was impossible to sink it.

A gum elastic covering is fitted on at top, bottom, and after packing, is isolated with and secured with a tube-screw. This of keeps out the water and floats the trunk. To make it more available as a life-preserver, four bnoys of the same material are attached by straps to the sides and ends, and straps pass tightly round the trunk to afford a ready hold at any time. It is probable that the inventor will soon have it in New York.

Mr. S. is also engaged in bringing out inventions. The various manufacturing

mountain near Eskers, where the soil is covered in the cretaceous formation. The megalosaurus West of Milwaukee are represented at an innumerable. The lake Zager, which is at twelve leagues long and two broad, was covered in April, 1-14, with a crust of having a glistening surface and looking like ice. The crust which is quite thin in some places increases to a foot and finally to more than a foot towards the middle of the lake. The crust is perfectly white and pure, and of good quality and the quantity not less than 127 million.

WOOL-GROWING.—But few are aware, says Troy Budget, of the amount of wool grown in the United States. It is, perhaps, the second most profitable crop of the farmer who grazes his lands. In the New England and the Western States, it forms a large staple, and agents from factories and seaports are sent through the whole country, buying the wool. Michigan is now producing large quantities.

The amount of wool which arrived at Boston from Michigan, in 1844, was 256,497 pounds; in 1845, 412,981; and in 1846, 710,587. Wool has also become an article of foreign export, there being no duty on it in England. The project was never tried until 1844, when about 300,000 pounds went from Boston to New York. The quantity has annually increased since.

TRANS-PLANTING TREES.—If you are to get them from a long distance, get them in the

A NEW CHESTNUT has been brought to the Mazel, in France, eleven of average size, one fifth of a pound. The fruit is oval, fine vermilion, sweet and melting and small. The tree is vigorous.

CURE FOR SLOBBERS IN HORSES.—A writer in the Boston *Flowman*, says: "Hardcock will cure a horse of the slobber in five minutes. I have used him on a horse that slobbered, and he has not slobbered since."

in thickness, and dry in the sun for seven or eight days, afterwards placing it in a moderate oven until thoroughly dried. The distance thus prepared will keep for years, and is highly flavored that a piece two inches square, stored in half a tea-cupful of water, will be sufficient to mix with the gravy of five pounds of beef-steak, or a ragout.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHURNING.—The cream which butter is made, consists of minute globules, about 1-10000th part of an inch in

ur-|basis of cheese,) milk-sugar, and a water,
called serum.—*Am. Agriculturist.*